In the foregoing statements we think we have shown pretty conclusively that the motion of Mr. Craft is entitled to the most respectful coasideration on the part of the Legislature.

DETERMINED TO REBEL, ANYHOW.

At the conclusion of his speech in the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hunter of Virginia was asked by Mr. Baker of Oregon whether, if a constitutional majority of both Houses of Congress should pass amendments to the Constitution such as would meet the views of Southern Senators, he (Mr. Hunter) would support the Government, the Constitution, and the laws, until the people could decide upon accepting or rejecting such amendments? Mr. Hunter replied: "That is a "question I cannot answer. I am not author-"ized to answer for Virginia." On being reminded by Mr. Baker that he had not been asked about Virginia, but about his own readiness to support the Government and the laws, Mr. Hunter declined to reply, saying, "If the "gentleman is not satisfied, I cannot satisfy "him." This evasion on the part of the Virginia Senator strikingly illustrates the spirit that now governs the slaveholders. They are determined on rebellion, and no concessions, not even amendments to the Constitution dictated by themselves, will satisfy them. What is the use of talking about compromises with such traitors?

The hope of a speedy recognition of the proposed Southern Confederacy, as an independent nationality, by any of the foreign powers, grows mere and more hopeless as we receive later files European journals. The Aftonblad, the leading newspaper of Sweden, and the organ of the liberal party of that kingdom, and the Dagligt Allehanda, the mouthpiece of the Swedish conservatives, both contain leading articles on American offairs in the tone of those already republished from the English and French press. The former journal considers the attitude assumed by the rebellious Secessionists of the South as " the " final desperate struggle of a retrograde organi-" zation, as opposed to the progress of political " reform, and as antagonistic to the spirit of the " nge as any similar party in the monarchies of "Europe." It seems pretty evident that Sweden, whose monarch, Gustavus III., was the first sovereign, after Louis XVI., who formally recognized our independence, will not be the first to welcome a Slaveholding Confederacy to a place among the nations. The Fadreland of Copenhagen, which bitterly attacked our Government during the discussion relative to the Sound Dues, speaks in terms equally strong of the Southern movements. Still more forcible are the expressions of opinion in the Morgenblad and other papers of Christiania, whose editors, through the Norwegian emigration to this country and the journals in that language which are published in the West, are much better informed concerning political affairs on this side of the ocean. They declare that Europe, which has already seen hundreds of thousands of its most industrious classes leave its shores, has an interest in the unity of the American Government beyond any commercial or financial considerations. For a Northern Republic, with the boundless unoccupied lands beyond the Mississippi under its control, and freed from any connection with the system of Slavery so repugnant to Europeans, would soon induce an emigration compared to which all previous emigration would seem insignificant.

A correspondent asks (for the hundredth time the question has been put to us) whether the majority of Lincoln over Fusion in this State was over or under 50,000. We answer-The arerage majority of the Lincoln Electors over their Fusion autagonists was under 50,000, as we have repeatedly shown; but the majority of William C. Bryant (who headed the Lincoln ticket) over Greene C. Bronson (who headed the Fusion ticket) was over 50,000. The official canvass lacks the vote of two Counties (Orange and Sullivan), and thus increases the Lincoln majority. In other words: Bryant's official majority over Bronson was 50,475; his actual majority, 50,036. But the average Republican majority (official) was 48,977; the actual average a few votes less than this. Now, Messrs. Gamblers on Elections! accept this as final, and cease to bore us.

An inquirer of dubious brightness asks us whether Mr. Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, where he says, "We hold these "truths to be self-evident, that all men are " created equal," meant to include negroes. We really do not know how to illumine our friend's understanding on this point. In theological and Biblical exegesis, we know that it has been sometimes contended, under duress, that " all men" means some men; but we are not aware of any political dictionary that justifies a similar interpretation. We can only say that Mr. Jefferson meant just what he sail; and we know not how to substitute a form of words that would make his meaning clearer than his own do.

We receive, each week, a great number of longer or shorter dissertations on Disunion, Secession, Compromise, Concession, the Republican Platform, Nullification, Democracy, the Old Publie Functionary, and other interesting but rather hackneyed topics. "If this pleases you, publish " it in THE TRIBUNE," is usually the concluding request. Why, much-obliging friends! that does not follow! The Bible, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and many of Webster's Speeches, please us, yet we do not print them in THE TRIBUNE -partly because we need not; partly because we can't. No newspaper was ever large enough to hold all that "pleases" us, but which we cannot priot nevertheless. We beg you to understand, once for all, that most of your essays are unpublished simply because we have no room for them.

It has been widely asserted through the Southern press that Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President elect, is a mulatto, which—considering that he was for a long term of years a Democratic Member, first of the House, then of the Senate, wherein he rose, as a Democrat, to the high position of Chairman of the Committee of Commerce—is rather odd. Since he was good enough to preside over that Committee, composed in part of eminent slaveholders, he is probably white enough for Vice-President, even ugh a "Black Republican." Of course, the mulatto story is a lie, without a shadow of excuse. But a later fabrication affirms that be PASS FOR THE LANGUAGE PART OF STATES OF THE

in the Land Office-and that, too, we have good men declare openly that the argument is exhausted. authority for contradicting. There is no excuse

Slavery, according to the Message of Gov. Letcher of Virginia, is "an institution that " ought to be extended and the permanence and prosperity of which ought to be insured."

-We presume Gov. Letcher would hardly be opinion that it ought to be extended so far as to require the importation of slaves from Africa. He probably thinks that its retention should be inspired to the productive capacity of Virginia.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

STARTLING EVIDENCE OF TREASON

Caucus of Secession Senators.

MR. TOOMBS'S NOTION OF HONOR

Sandal Dispatch to The N. V. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. At the caucus of Secession Senators held here on Saturday night, Messrs, Fitzpatrick and Benjamin advocated resigning when their States seeeded, insisting that it would be dishonorable to remain afterward.

Messrs, Slidell and Toombs opposed this idea. Mr. Toombs said it was a revolution, and they were in to win, and must stay here and theart the Government in every possible way,

From Washington.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. THE CASE OF SECRETARY THOMAS.

Although it is literally true, that Mr. Thomas retired from the Treasuary to-day, as stated in ny former dispatch, there is no doubt whatever the President intended to intimate to him that he would be compelled to make a change in his Department. A number of leading capitalists of New-York came here recently, and represented to the President, that while they were willing to sustain the credit of the Government in this emergency, and advance their money upon its notes, they were not prepared to do either while the Treasury was administered for the benefit of Disunion, and by an avowed Secessionist. They cited the recent appropriation of public money in the Sub-Treasury at Charleston, by order of Gov. Pickens, as a reason for want of confidence in this respect, and the fact that Mr. Thomas had lately ordered \$200,000 to New-Orbans from New-York, without assigning any satisfactory reason. The pretext of exchanging gold for silver, when the silver was not ferwarded, will hardly answer as a reason. It is admitted at the Treasury, that \$300,000 were brought here, \$200,000 of which were, it is said. to meet the current expenditures, and \$100,000 of it to furnish members of Congress with means of purchasing drafts. Why money should be brought to Washington for the latter purpose, when exchange is in favor of New-York, cannot easily be explained. The whole affair looks very

THE CABINET CLEAR OF TRAITORS. The Cabinet is now purged of Secessionists, and, it is hoped, will remain so.

ASSISTANT TREASURER. The President intends to remove Mr. Clayton Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has

been a brawling Secessionist throughout. THE MONEY SEIZED AT CHARLESTON.

It is ascertained that, by some management here, the money in the Sub-Trensury at Charleston, seized by Gov. Pickens, and supposed to be only \$9,000, actually reached \$21,000. This fact was not communicated to the President by Mr. Thomas until obtained elsewhere.

THE GREAT ROBBERY.

There is good reason to believe that Mr. Floyd ssued \$1,000,000 in acceptances, like those substituted by Mr. Russell for the stolen bonds, in addition to the amount already discovered. One firm in Roston holds \$260,000, which were discounted in a regular business way. This is the most monstrous fraud on record.

REPUDIATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The President has finally ordered the advertisements and other patronage, which gave The Corstitution a semi-official character, to be withdrawn, thus depriving it of all recognition as an organ of the Administration. Its secession tone, and the recent atrocious assault on Mr. Holt, are avowed as the cause of this summary dismissal.

Considering that the editor was recently a Brith subject, the forbearance exhibited toward this paper by the community has been remarkable-for no hired emissary could have manifested more hostility to our Government.

MR. CHASE AND MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET. It may be considered as settled, that Mr. Chase has been tendered the Treasury, and, it is believed, has accepted.

MR. SMITH.

The announcement of Mr. Smith's appointment was premature, though it came from one of Mr. Lincoln's special Illinois friends.

MESSES, YULEE AND MALLORY. Messrs. Yulee and Mallory have concluded to remain in the Senate till the 4th of March, notwithstanding Florida has absconded. The Senators of all the seceding States have advised that their Conventions shall recommend them to remain here, in order to obstruct legislation as far as possible, and interpose all practical embarrassments in carrying on the Government. They mean to be out of and in the Union at the same time, and draw their pay as other Senators do. This is one way of seceding, but not the most

MR. HUNTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hunter went the whole figure for secession to-day, but was willing to reconstruct the Government, upon condition that he could have his own way, in creating a dual Presidency, and revising the Constitution in other respects. This utopian scheme is borrowed from Mr. Calhoun, and made more absurd by amplification.

SENATORS STUDYING WAR.

Messrs. Mallory, Benjamin, and Iverson entertain themselves in open Senate by examining the charts of the Florida coasts and approaches to the fortifications, in order to discover how safe they may be after the intended seizures have

MR. SEWARD'S SPRECH. Mr. Seward's speech to-morrow is looked for

mere bidding of wholly irresponsible and unprin- has a son in office under Buchanan-as a clerk with great interest, although the Cottou-State and it is too late. He will indicate a basis of compromise, but may not be sustained in it by his political friends.

TRAITORS TURNED ADRICT.

Later .- The President signified to Mr. Thomas that his resignation was desired. It is now decided to remove all secessionists from office in this city without further hesitation. Mr. Buchanan is stiffening up rapidly.

MR. DAYTON FOR THE INTERIOR OR NAVY. It is stated that Mr. Dayton has been, or will be, tendered the Interior or Navy Department. No better selection could be made for any posi

To The Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 11, 1860. Senator Hander's speech to-day produced a profound

The President has made a formal order, directing the The President has made a formal order, directing the bends of the various departments to withdraw all their advertising patromage from The Constitution newspaper. The immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the censures of that journal regarding the sending

of troops to Charleston.

Ex-Secretary Thompson has replied to the President's letter of acceptance of his resignation. While adhering to his opinions formerly expressed, implying a breach of Cabinet faith, he speaks in the kindest terms of the President and of his patriotism.

Bir. Sherman said to-day in the House, that after the

Navy and Army bills shall bave been disposed of, the opportunity desired by Southern men for debate will be sflorded.

It is said that Mr. Taylor, Chief Clerk of the New-The ease of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, who refused to issue his warrant for the arrest of Lago, charged with having entired a slave from Kentucky into Ohio, was set for to-day in the Supreme Court, but, the Attorney-General of Ohio having for warded to efficient their a representational engagement prevented

but, the Attorney-General of Ohio having for warded an affidavit that a professional engagement prevented is attendance, the case was postponed till the 8th of February. Kentucky was ready by counsel.

Gen. Lix was, as stated vesterday, tendered the position of Secretary of War, but preferring that of the Treasury, the President to-day sent bis nomination to the Senate for this office, Secretary Thomas having resigned. The rule requiring a reference of nominations to the appropriate Committees is always confecually suspended when the nominee is an ex-Senator, as is Mir. Dix, or the ground that his character and qualifications are sufficiently known without special investigations are sufficiently known without special investigations. nticus are sufficiently known without special lavesti-gation. The rule on this occasion was manimously suspended, and Mr. Dix immediately confirmed. The nemices now in the Cabinet are a unit on the present political questions, all those claiming the right of se-cession having retired.

From Albany.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 12-12:20 a. m. CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

There is considerable buzzing and caucusing going on here to-night, on the subject of Canal Commissioners, among those members who have not gone home. The candidates are quite numerous, prominent among whom are Gen. Bruce and ex-Senator Foote of Madison, Aifred F. Hevey, and George Geddes of Syracuse, and Edwards of Broome County.

NEW-YORK CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

The bill to give to Controller Haws the appointment of City Chamberlain is causing some lively discussion here, the problem being to discover who is likely to be appointed Chamberlain, and what back is to be favored with the deposits. Many were surprised that the original friends of the bill did not push it to a third reading in the Senate to-day.

To the Associated Press.
ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. Gov. Morgan has to-night telegraphed the resolutions adopted by the Senate and Assembly to-day, to the

President of the United States, with the following To his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United

States, Washington City.
Sin: In obedience to the request of the Legislature of the State. I transmit herewith a copy of the concurrent resolutions

or that hedy adopted this day, tendering the sid of the State to the Fre-ident of the United States, to enable him to enforce the awe and to uphold the authority of the Federal Government.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

[The resolutions will be found to our Albany letter.]

The Pony Express. FORT KEARSEY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The Pony Express passed here at about I o'clock, San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1869. The stemmer of the 1st of January will carry away

general news for this Express is unimportant. Holiday festivities engage the attention of the people of San Francisco, since the rainy weather has internoted business.
Pony Express dates were received from Washing

Pony Express dates were received from Washington to the 15th inst. The serious aspect of the secession movement at that time forms the commonest topic of conversation and newspaper discussions.

The statement made in the United States Senate, by Mr. Latham, that California will remain with the Union of the North and West, no matter what occurs at the South, is generally commended by the newspapers, and is undoubtedly a correct representation of a visit majority of our people on the disunion question. The most ultra Southern men here have no idea that California will go with the Southern States, or set up for herself if disunion takes place.

The retal coinage of the San Francisco branch mint during the past year was \$11,178,000, of which about \$200,000 was silver. The deposits of Washoe silver ore, in 1859, were \$150,000.

The Legislature of California will meet on the 1st Menday of December.

The effort to elect a successor to Senator Gwin promises to be a prelonged struggle, on account of a great

es to be a prelonged struggle, on account of a great unber of candida es.
Commencial.—The weather has cleared off, but as

COMMITICIAL.—The weather has cleared off, but as yet there is no business of consequence dring. A few small lots of goods are changing hands at shout the last quotations, but no sales can be forced unless at very low rates. Examinations are being made into the stock of goods for the close of the year. From appearances, we have enough Eastern Bacon and Pork to last throughout 1861. There is no escriby of any article. Operations in produce are entirely suspended, but as nothing comes in the country, prices are cominally austained. Not a vessel has cleared from this port for any quarter for an entire week. Money is in in proved demand, but the call for it brings into employing its produced lead of copital that has been tying tide. Lonns are making upon real state at 10½ of cent, which the borrowers resided on collatoral at 12-221, and business affairs are kept easy thereby. Arrived, 26th, ship Sea Lack, Boston; 27th, Charlot of Fame,

Battimore.
Sailed, 7th. Golden Florce for New-York, and Ocean Express
for Bales's Island.

Later from Maynna.

New-Onleass, Friday, Jac. 11, 1861.

The steamship Bienville is below, with Hayana. ates of the 7th just Sugar was dull, at 71 a 8 reals. Stock, 29,000 boxes,

minst 12,500 boxes last year. Cleaned Mclasses was selling at 4 reals, and Musco-Sterling Exchange, 121 # 131 per cent premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, 4 # 91 per cent premium.

The Freemen Cadets in Troy.

The reemen Cadets in Troy, 1861.

The new volunteer company, the Freezen Cadets, Capt. J. W. Armitage, this evening had a large and enthusinstic meeting at the Mansion House. The hotel was crowded to the utmost capacity. This company are subject to the orders of the Administration, and expect to see active service, for which they are preparing.

High Price of Coal at Charleston. Philadelishia, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861. The high price obtained for coal at Charleston has induced persons in this city to attempt sending a ship lead of it there, but ship owners refuse to take it, though \$5 a tun freight is offered.

The stemship Canada, from Boston, arrived here ast night, and sailed at 9 o'clock this morning for Liverpool. The Canada Ontward Bound.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case. Tonosto, C. W., Friday, Jan. II, 1861.

The fugitive state Anderson was returned to Brantord, C. W., yesterday, to await the action of the
cout of Appenle, which will probably not take place
mil Squarer.

luntil Sammer.

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

EXPULSION OF TRAITORS.

FIRMNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT, TABBOT IN WASHINGTON.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

Arsenal at Baton Rouge Surrendered.

SECESSION OF ALABAMA.

The Attack on the Star of the West.

WEST.

prevent any further demonstration at Charleston.

and the President will probably let things re-

The Star of the West is expected to put into

Lieut. Talbot, the messenger of Maj. Ander-

son, reached here this afternoon, when the Cabi-

net was in session, and delivered his dispatches.

The opinion is entertained that Major Anderson

would have been fully justified in opening his batter-

ies against Fort Moultrie, or the city, if reachable, in protecting the reënforcements in the Star of

the West, which were just as much part of his

command as if they had been in Fort Sumter.

No decision has yet been made known, but there

is a strong inclination to send these troops on the

Brooklyn, and force an entrance at any hazard.

This purpose is only undetermined by the fact

that Major Anderson expresses no particular de-

GEN. SCOTT AND MR. TOOMBS.

At a private dinner party yesterday high words

rassed between Senator Toombs and Lieut.-Gen.

Scott. According to relations in Congressional circles,

the conversation turned on the sending of troops to

Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed the hope

that the people there would sink the Star of the West. The General, with much exmestness, asked whother

it was possible that be, as an American, desired such

Mr. Toombs replied affirmatively, and that those

who sent the vesuel there could be sunk with her.

Gen. Scott thereupon said he was responsible for what

had said; and Mr. Toombs remarked, "You have

known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that

I, too, am responsible." The matter here ended;

but the subject, it is said, is now in the bands of friends

nally retire from Congress to-mor

dispatches to the Government.

It is probable that the Mississippi delegation will for

Lient. Talbot has arrived from Major Arglerson, with

A private letter from Florida, dated Jan. 7, says a number of delegates from West Florida, express themselves to the effect that if the State should se-

the Judiciary Committee into the charge now generally made of a treasonable plot to establish a contact con-federacy, with its seat of government at the City of

Washington.

Mr. Crittenden's propositions seem somewhat to harg fire, and be is loud in complaints that Senators, of both branches of that body, consume time with speeches metend of acting upon his resolutions.

I understand that there is a military organization here, numbering already about 500, who call themselves "National Volunteers," and who are said now

openly to avow that the purpose of their organization is to stand by and defend the South in their revolutionary

I also learn that there is a settled determination

I also learn that there is a settled determination among certain members of Congress and Senators to take some Congressional action which shall prevent further national occupation of the Federal forts, and to deschmate the Administration in its present desire to assert the national authority and enforce law and order. There is some hope, however, that South Carolina is beginning to discover that secssion is not so good and aleasant a thing as its leaders represented it to be, for it is known that Mr. Trescott, the late disamion Assistant Secretary of State, has come on here from Wash-

nt Secretary of State, has come on here from Wash-gton with pacific overtures and propositions from the overnor of the Palmetto nation.

The feeling among all men now is that less than over

The feeing mong all men now is that less than ever can a commissioner from South Carolina be listened to by the President, and that the amplest apology must be made for her outrages upon the flag of the United States, before paritie measures can be even thought of, those being insults that Americans will bear from no

There are most curnest and strenuous efforts made to

eep secret a very angry interview which is said to ave taken place between Senator Toombs and Liout.

Such an interview did take place, whother accidental

or otherwise I cannot say, but Gen. Scott used some

We may add to our correspondent's dispatch that there is a very prevalent report in this city that Mr. Seward has a carte blanche from the President elect to propose any settlement of the difficulty which may seem to him to be just and fair, and likely to be successful.—Eds. Com. Adv.]

CHARLESTON NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washingron, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

I learn from undoubted authority that the reports

sent to the Associated Press about what occurred at

Charleston yesterday and the day before are strictly

true. There is one additional fact, however, that

have not seen published. The Star of the West lowered

her flag, and steamed out to sea, after fifteen shots has

been fired by Fort Morris, and three shots by Fort

Moultrie. Two shots only are supposed to have taken

The excitement here has somewhat abated, in consequence of pacific news from Washington. The enlist

ment of soldiers goes on, but all is quiet. The Legis-

ature did nothing to-day.

Henry W. Conner, a member of the South Carolina

Convention died at 6 o'clock this evening. He was a

banker doing business at Charleston and New-Orleans.

A private dispatch to The Courser says that the Fed

ral troops have abandoned all the forts in Pensacols

harbor, except Fort Pickens, where they are concen

trated, and that 300 men have left Mobile to surprise

The steamship Marion will resume her regular trips

MISSISSIPPI.

eaking, with the lone-star fing pendant in the hall.

iscussion of unimportant local measures.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

JACKSON, Friday, Jan. 12, 1861.

effect.

Fort Pickens.

to New York.

Washisoros, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

moin in statu quo.

sire for reenforcements.

an event.

Norfolk.

contracts of the United States relative to the mail serrice shall be continued in full force. The Governor has ordered the military to be in

esdiners at a moment's warning. A call has been SECESSION OF FLORIDA of the military of the State. The Resignation of Secretary Thomas,

sened for Saturday night to complete the organization

The churches are covered with evergreens, and the

one star is prominent. The following were the transactions of the Convention in secret session yesterday: The formal reception of the Commissioners from

The resignation of Mr. Gholson, Judge of the United

The adoption of a resolution recognizing South Caro-

ira as sovereign and independent. The adoption of a resolution that the postmasters, officers, and agents continue until otherwise or-

dered. The ordinance was signed at half past ten in the

The Convention will probably adjourn to Vicksburg, on account of the Legislature wanting the Cap

Mr. Burt's speech was warmly applauded.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

Acgusta, Ga., Fridny, Jan. 11, 1861. The following passed the State Convention to-day:

Quarrel between Gen. Scott and Mr. Toombs. The following passed the State Convention to-day:

An Ordenance to dissolve the Union extremes the State
of Alabama and others. State United Children and Electrical
Paterose. The election of Abraham Lincoln and Electrical
Barrier of the offices of President and Vice-President of the
United States of America by a sectional party, avoxedly heating
to the demestic institutions and posce and security of the people
of the States of Alabama following upon the neets of many and
dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by
anny of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrose of so, familing and memoring a character as to justify
the people of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrose of so, familing and memoring a character as to justify
the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and
der ided measures for their future peace and security.

Therefore be it declared and ordained by the people of the
States of Alabama. In convention assembled, that the State of
States of America, and henceforth ceases to be one of the said
Christed States, and is, and of right ought to be a severely, independent State.

Exercise 2, and he it further declared by the people of the THE FIRING ON THE STAR OF THE WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12-12:45 a.m. Many and important influences, representing different parties, have been exerted to-night to

pendent State.

Skelles 2. And he it further declared by the people of the ste of Alabama in Convention assembled, that all powers over is of Alabama in Convention assembled, that all powers over territories of said State, and over the people thereof, harely delegated to the Government of the Tuited States of Amer be, and they are harrely withdrawn from the said Govern A, and see hereby reasuned and vosted in the people of the

and they are hereby withdrawn from the said Govern-and are hereby reamed and vested in the people of the of Al hama.

In a it is the desire and purpose of the beople of Alabama et the slaveholding States of the South, who approve of purpose in order to frame a pervisional or a personnent mean upon the principles of the Government of the Uni-airs, by it also resolved by the people of Alabama, in Com-ansembled, that the people of the States of Belawara, and, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and, Try of the Carolina, Toras, Arkussa, Tornessue, and Missouri, be and they are hereby larlied to meet ople of the Sais of Alabama by their Delegates in Com-mon on the 4th day of February wext, in Montgomery, in the of Alabama, for the purpose of conscitation with seek chicas action in what are and security;

the for the common peace and security;

And be it further Resolved. That the President of this Convention is transmit, forthwith the convention of the

ion be and he is heraby instructed to transmit fortherith a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolutions to the invertors of the several States named in the said resolutions, to hence by the receive of Alabana, in Convention assembled at longenery, this chownth day of January, eighteen handred addition. The preamble, ordinance and resolutions were

adopted by Yeas 61, Nays 39. After the adoption of the ordinance, the hall was

ened to visitors. A splendid flag, presented by the ladies of Alabama, was conveyed to the President's stand and formally presented to the Convention in a handsome and eloquent

Mr. Smith, delegate from Tuscaloosa, followed in feeling reference to the "Stars and Stripes," and then woked the blessings of Heaven on the new flag.

Alpheus Baker of Eufaula then returned the thanks fithe Convention to the ladies in most eloquent terms. The ordinance of Secession will be ratified next Mon lay, when it is believed that many other delegates will

An immerse mass meeting is now being held in front of the Capitol, and distinguished cooperation delegates are pledging their constituents as a unit to sustain the action of the Convention.

The secession flag presented by the ladies is now waving over the Capital, amid the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon and the cheering of the people.

The most intense enthusiasm prevails. MONTGOMERY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night, from the

themselves to the effect that if the State should se-crede without a proper general understanding, they will second from the other part of the State, and all west of the Apalachicola River will amore themselves to Al-barra. The arsenal at Catahoochic has been seized by order of the Governor, under the pretext that a United States officer was about to remove arms. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Compactal Advertiser. Wannacros, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. I learn that an earnest effort will be made in the United States Senate to order the investigation through the Judiciary Committee into the charge now generally Capitol to the river, while the streets are filled with enthusiastic recole. An immense crowd assembled in Montgomery Hall, and was addressed by Congressman Curry, Mr.

Mathews of Mississippi, and others. All the speakers were loudly cheered.

The Ordinance of Secession was passed at 2:39 p. m. Cannon are firing, bells ringing, and the city is

in a blaze of enthusiasm. GEORGIA.

Augusta, Gs., Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. A sainte of one hundred guns was fired here to-day for Florida, and one hundred more for Alabama.

FLORIDA STATE CONVENTION. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Jun. 11, 1861. The Florida State Convention passed the ordinance f scoession yesterday by a vote of 62 to 7.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. All the fortifications are now in the possession of the Louisiana troops. The United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, in command of Maj. Haskins and two companies, refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was surrounded by six hundred State troops, and a parley was held between Governor Moore and Maj. Haskins, which finally resulted in the surrender of the

garrison at 12 o'clock to-day. There was no opposition in taking the other forts. The Baton Rouge Amenal was taken possession of v the State troops, at 12 o'clock to-day.

Returns indicate thet to accessionists have a ma ority in the Convention.

Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi Pike, at the entrance of Ponchartrain Lake, have been seized by the New-Orleans troops. They met with no resist-

The Crusader has not entered the Mississippi, The excitement continues very great.

TEXAS. NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

At the Galveston election on the 8th, the candidates favoring a Southern Confederacy obtained a majority. Indian depredations on the Texas frontier continued

MISSOURI.

WAVERLEY, Mo., Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. An ultra seces ion meeting was held here last night. tesolutions were passed strongly denouncing The St. Louis Democrat and forbidding its circulation. Abra ham Lincoln was burned in effigy amid the firing of cannon, cheering, torchlights, music, &c. Sr. Louis, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

By order of Gen. Scott, a detachment of 40 Federal troops, under Lieut. Robinson, took possession of the Sub-Treasury, Custom-House, and Post-Office building early this morning. Everything is quiet, The real object of the appearance of the Federal

coops at the Sub-Treasury Office this morning is still involved in mystery. Crowds of citizens have surrounded the Custom-House all day, but more curiosity than excitement was munifested. Many rumors pre-vailed, but nothing of a reliable character can be stated. Everything is quiet at present.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.
SENATE.
A joint resolution from the House, relative to the

preservation of the states que, was received.

A substitute was offered, asking of the President an assumance of the preservation of the absolute status que for sixty days, except to repel hastile invasions. This was adopted, and the subject finally referred to a select Committee.

one has not very sell and and Mr. Bert, Commissioner from South Carolina, is The Convention was occupied this morning in the The ordinance declares that all laws, regulations, and

be decided as in the people, is educated and be, "his the coppose we have a meeting to

submitted to the people for ratification or rejositon, by

Nonrock, Va., Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. Before daylight this merning a steamer went to the Rederal Nispazine wharf, leaded with powder and lot. Her destination is unknown.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEION; Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. Both Houses were erigaged yesterday and to-day ou the State Convention question, which has become complicated by mixing State Constitutional reform with Federal matters. Amendments for an open and for a restricted Convention were offered, but no vote was taken on any. It is the special order again for Monday. North Carolina is conservative, and would respond to a proposition for an equitable adjustment of difficulties, but will have her rights at all hazards. This is the public sentiment here.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The Convention of Delegates from the various counties of Maryland, to consider the crisis, ressembled this afternoon, and passed resolutions requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation for the people of the State to vote, on the last Monday in January, whether they want a State Convention called or not, and, if the question is decided in the affirmative, to hold an election or delegates to the Convention, to meet on the first Morday in February. They also unanimously passed a resolution approving of Mr. Crittenden's proposition,

nrd then adjourned. It is understood that a meeting is to be held of cerain fillibusters, to-morrow, to oppose the Government troops entering Fort McHenry.

GOV. HAMMOND'S MESSAGE.

ISDIAS FOLLS. Ind., Friday, Jan. 11, 1891.

Gov. Hammond's Message relates mainly to the state of affairs. He says the law for the protection of the Islot-box against frand is defective. He recommends the parage of a law inflicting heavy penalties for illegal voting. He recommends the establishment of a Sab-Transury system to prevent loss from the correlated condition of the securities, upon which our bank circulation is based.

He says the strength of the Federal Government rests in the affection of the people of the several States, and is one of affection, not of force. An alienation of the affections of the North and South exists, attributable to the agitation das been materially intensified by the zealous efforts of a chan of political teachers belorging to the ministry. This has produced ultraism at the South, resulting in the division of the country. at the South, resulting in the division of the country into sectional parties. Against these ultraisms of the North and South, it is the duty of the conservative

North and South, it is the duty of the conservative element of the whole country to interpose. This must be dore, or dismion is inevitable. The North has as much interest in the South—in the welfare and prosperity of the South—as our Southern brethren.

The Constitution demar ds that fugitive elaves be returned. Common benesty requires that they should have full and equal rights in all the Territories. The future condition of the Territories, so as as the extension of Shevery is concerned, will be ultimately determined; natural laws, climate, soil, productions, &c. The election of Mr. Lincoln has caused the South to believe that there is no longer any safety for them or their property in the Union, nor the slaveholding States. There can only be permanent peace between the sections when the Free States are ready to the sections when the Free States are ready to stop the discussion of the abstract question of morals connected with this subject, and look upon it only as a political question.

What is most needed is the restoration of kindly

feeling. Then we may hope for an honest and faithful discharce of all the constitutional obligations toward each other will result in healing the present trach. He points with pride to the fact that Indians, as a State, hitherto has fully kept the bond of Union with her sister States. Her record is unstained by any set of had fully.

act of had fighth. act of find faith.

The House to-day passed a resolution to display the American flag from the Capitol dome, and fire a sulute of 33 gams is honor of the Umon while the flag was

MASS CONVENTION OF WORKINGMEN.

PITTS BERGH, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The Mass Convention of Workingmen to-night was an immense gathering. Henry B. McCarty, Pre-ident of the Irades Assembly, was called to the chair, and W. K. Moody of the Typographical Union mide Section.

Resolution extressive of fragrand attach-W. R. Sloody of the Typographical Union made Secretary. Resolutions expressive of fraternal attachment to the Union, calling on the President to execute the laws against all traitors, were adopted with a most hearty good will. A call for a National Convention of Workingmen at Philadelphia on the 22d of February was indured.

THE STEAMER MARION.

A dispatch published yesterday announced that the camship Marion had been seized "by the Government of South Carolina for State service." It is stated at the office of her agents in this city (Mesers, Spofford, Tileston & Co.) that, in consequence of the removal of the buoys, she ran ashore a little outside of Charleston early on Tuesday morning, but was again got off, and renched her pier at about 5 o'clock on the afterno in of the same day, and in a short time after was seized by order of the Governor, with the sanction of her agent and the Charleston stockholders-Capt. Whiting, her ommander, entering his protest in behalf of Ibr New-York owners. The following dispatch in relation thereto was received from Capt. Whiting, yesterday, by Messrs. Spofford & Tileston:

by Messrs. Spotford & Tileston:

NORFOLK, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The United States Mail steamer Marion was seized by orders of the Government of South Carolina, with the sanction of her agent and the Charleston stockholders, against my protest in behalf of the New-York owners. I was offered the command, but declined. Troops and armament were ordered on board for the avowed purpose of sinking the Star of the West.

The Columbia, of the same line, was to have left tosy, but under the circumstances her departure was estponed, and at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the igents telegraphed the inquiry whether it would be afe for her to go through. At 3 p. m., the following

safe for her to go through. At 3 p. m., the following reply was received through the Charleston agents:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. II, 1861.

Spofford, Tileston & Co.: There will be no difficulty about the steamer Columbia. The Marion has been returned by the State. They will pay all damages in full. Leaves for New-York on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock.

The firm eptertain no doubt of the authenticity of the dispatch, and have fixed next Wednesday for the day of the Columbia's sailing.

It would appear that the authenticis have retained possession of her for two days, and it is stated that all

possession of her for two days, and it is stated that al-

terations had been commenced on her upper decks. There are various conjectures in regard to this change of purpose, one of which is that telegraphic dispatches of a very decided nature have been sent from Washigton directing this course. Captain Whiting had not arrived up to a late hour

last night, but he is confidently looked for to day, and as he probably witnessed the firing upon the Star of the West, an account thereof from him is awaited with a good deal of interest.

NAVY AND ARMY NEWS.

One of the oldest and best known officers in the narines, Major Jack Reynolds, is in town. Ho visited the Navy-Yard yesterday, and has come on important siness it is said.

At last advices from Pensacola, the following United States men-of-war were there: Steam gun-boats Cru ader and Wyandotte, carrying 8 guns; storeship Supply, I gun, filled with stores and provisions, and ready

sea; steamer Fulton, in dock. The marines now garrisoning Fort McHenry will eturn to Washington when relieved by the troops from Fort Leavenworth.

The U. S. corvette Germantown has been docked at Norfolk, to be fitted out for service. She is an efficient ship.

The Dolphin, brig-of-war, which arrived at Norfolk

from Brazil, has been put out of commission, and bor-crew put on shore. It was thought she would be sent. South, as her draft of water is light. Her officers have been detached. The officers who went with the troops that left in the

Star of the West on Saturday, are as follows: Lieuk-Colonel Thomas, staff, of Delaware; Lieut. Wm. A. Webb, 5th Infantry, of Maine; Lieut. Charles E. Woods, 9th Infantry, of Ohio; Lieut. Charles W. Thomas of Maine. The House, after a hot debate, adopted an amendment to the Convention bill authorizing the opening of polls, at the time of the election for delegates, to take the sense of volors whether any action of the Convention relative to the Federal Union shall be algued to regiments.